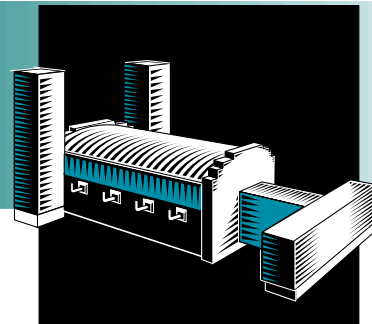


GLASS



REDOX STATE SENSOR TECHNOLOGY IN GLASS MELTS

BENEFITS

- Optimized production efficiency as a result of redox monitoring
- Improved product quality

APPLICATIONS

Once developed, this simple redox sensor could be integrated with a thermochemical model for predicting glass properties based on the chemistry of the melt and a control strategy for adding reductants or oxidants during glass production to improve the final product.

ROBUST SENSOR WILL IMPROVE PRODUCT QUALITY

Sensors currently used in the glass industry for gauging the reduction-oxidation (redox) components of glass melts are limited in scope and not well suited for industrial environments, given their propensity to break, corrode, or measure inaccurately. Better, on-line measurement and control of these components, which affect glass properties such as tint and fining, will allow manufacturers to improve final product quality and reduce waste. Researchers at Oak Ridge National Laboratory are working in partnership with Energy Research Company to develop a robust sensor for reliably measuring the ratios of various redox components in glass melts.

REDOX STATE FLUCTUATIONS CAN AFFECT PRODUCT QUALITY



The sample on the left is transparent and free of defects—a high-quality product formed in an optimal redox state—while the sample on the right has a green tint that is characteristic of unbalanced redox chemistry.



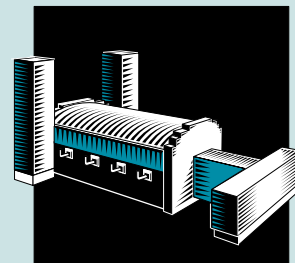
Project Description

Goal: Develop a simple, robust sensor to measure the ratios of redox components in a glass melt during processing.

The redox sensor is based on an earlier technology, also developed by Oak Ridge National Laboratory, used to determine uranium oxidation state ratios in molten fluoride nuclear reactors. This redox sensor will be commercially viable because of its ability to determine ratios reliably even in the presence of added, potentially interfering components.

Progress and Milestones

Project research will commence in FY99.



PROJECT PARTNERS

Energy Research Company
Staten Island, NY

Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Oak Ridge, TN

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

Elliott Levine
Office of Industrial Technologies
Phone: (202) 586-1476
Fax: (202) 586-3180
elliott.levine@ee.doe.gov
<http://www.oit.doe.gov/glass>

Please send any comments,
questions, or suggestions to
webmaster.oit@ee.doe.gov

Visit our home page at
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Office of Industrial Technologies
Energy Efficiency
and Renewable Energy
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20585



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